

purposes, an alphabetical series for example, the letters ‘I’ and ‘J’ are not even yet regarded as distinct, the enumeration passing generally from ‘I’ to ‘K’.

The original consonantal sound represented by the letter was the semi-vowel or spirant *i* (the sound of *y* in the word *yacht*). This passed into *dy* and later into the sound *dz* which the letter represents today. This sound was already established in the language in words of Romance origin in which it was represented by *g* (e.g., in words such as *gesture*, *ginger*), and these words retain their spelling. J represents the same sound (*dz*) in all positions.” (*The Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th Edition, Volume 12)

Essentially, the letter “J” is a letter that has EVOLVED into what it is today. It is a letter that is almost completely unlike its former self. There was originally no distinction from the letter *I*, or *Y*.

As a matter of fact, even in the earlier parts of the 20th century, the “J” still carried the “I” sound. The country that is now spelled “Yugoslavia” was spelled “Jugoslavia” in the first decades of the century, but pronounced with the “Y”. The “Soviet” Union was originally spelled “Sowjet” Union, but pronounced as “Soviet.” The “J” has undergone some changes even in our own time.

THE NAME OF THE SAVIOR

This brings us to a key point. Did you know that the Savior was never called “Jesus” during His entire tenure on this earth in the flesh? The fact of the matter is that He was a Hebrew and was given a Hebrew name. There is not, never has been, and never will be a “J” in the Hebrew alphabet. The same thing goes for the Aramaic and the Greek alphabets. The “J” simply didn’t even begin to exist in its present form until the 14th century and wasn’t fully developed until the 17th century. That is somewhere around 1365-1665, which was well over a thousands years after His ministry.

Does it matter? If there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved (Acts 4:12), then don’t you think it would be important to get the name right?

It is a fact that the Savior’s name was Yahshua

(pronounced like Joshua except the “J” would be pronounced like a “Y”). (Write for our tract entitled *What is the True Name of the Savior?*)

The name “Yahshua” has a particular and important meaning. It is a combination of two Hebrew words “Yah” and “shua.” “Yah” is the contracted form of the heavenly Father’s name Yahweh (write for our tracts *What is His Name?* and *What Does it Mean When You Say HalleluYah?*). “Shua” means savior or salvation. Yahshua means “the salvation of Yahweh,” or “The Savior Yah.”

THE NAME OF THE FATHER

Yahshua said, “I am come in My Father’s name, and ye receive me not: if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive,” Jn. 5:43. This certainly has taken place.

We find the shortened version “Yah” in several places in Scripture. One of those places is Psalms 68:4, “Extol Him That rideth upon the heavens by His name JAH, and rejoice before Him.” (As in hallelujah, we say halleluyah, not utilizing the “j” sound, but the “y”.)

The Father’s full name appears 6823 times in the Old Testament Hebrew as יהוה, however it has been replaced with “the Lord”, or “God” in the English versions of Scripture. The English scholars render the Tetragrammaton as YHWH/YHVH in English writings.

However, in some places in the English Scriptures, the erroneous name “Jehovah” is utilized. The correct pronunciation is Yahweh, not Jehovah. Even the Jehovah’s witnesses admit that “Yahweh” is the more correct pronunciation in their publication entitled “*The Divine Name That Will Endure Forever*” (pp. 9-11).

There are those who proclaim that the King James version of the Bible is a more correct translation than any other. But it renders the names of the Father and Son as “Jehovah” and “Jesus.” However the original 1611 version rendered the names as “Iehovah” and “Iesvs.”

THE HOOKS

A prophecy against Pharaoh king of Egypt was given to the prophet Ezekiel. Pharaoh is called the “great dragon” that lieth in the midst of his

rivers (Ez. 29:3. The Hebrew word for dragon is “tanniyn” which actually means “a sea serpent.” Yahweh proclaims, “But I will put **hooks** in thy jaws, and I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales, and I will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers, and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick unto thy scales,” 29:4.

What do hooks look like? Don’t they look like the letter “J”?

The question is asked, “Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook? Or his tongue with a core which thou lettest down? Canst thou put an **hook** into his nose? Or bore his jaw through with a thorn?” Job 41:1-2.

Isaiah reveals, “In that day Yahweh with His sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan **that crook serpent**; and He shall slay **the dragon that is in the sea**,” 27:1. Leviathan is shown to be a piercing serpent, a crooked serpent and a dragon that is in the sea.

The Ugaritic Text reads, “When you smote Lotan the fleeing serpent, you made an end of the twisting serpent, **the mighty one of the seven heads**.” (*ISBE*, Vol. 3, p. 109)

The Apostle John writes, “And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having **seven heads** and **ten horns**, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the **names of blasphemy**. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority,” Rev. 13:1-2. Is this not leviathan, a dragon that comes up out of the sea? In essence this is a language that is speaking in parables and types. The beast is the Roman Empire. Rome is the fourth kingdom of Dan. 7 which is called a great and terrible beast.

John also sees something else, “And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon. And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed,” Rev. 13:11-12.

The lamb is a type of Yahshua the Messiah, however, this is a false messiah because he

speaks like a dragon. The dragon is revealed to be Satan the devil who has deceived the whole world (Rev. 12:9). How has he deceive the whole world? Through the use of the names of blasphemy, names of idolatry, names that are false, not true! But in deceiving the whole world, he, himself, has been deceived for Yahweh has put HOOKS (J's) in his jaws and has drawn him out of the sea onto the dry land.

The HOOKS (J's) represent the names Jehovah and Jesus which most scholars agree **are not** the true names of the Father and Son. Yahshua said, "Yahweh is spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in **truth**," Jn. 4:24. If Jehovah and Jesus **are not** the true names then we cannot worship them in those names.

THE MYSTIC LETTER

The letter "J" is a letter that is mystic in its nature. As you have seen from secular works, it is a letter that has "evolved" from the beginning of the 14th century to the 17th century. It has even evolved somewhat in our era.

It is very interesting to point out that the letter "J" became the 10th letter of the English alphabet. However, it is the 7th consonant. Isn't it amazing that the numbers 10 and 7 are associated with the letter "J"? Isn't it interesting that the beast that comes up out of the sea has 7 heads and ten horns? Isn't it also interesting that this beast is associated with the names of blasphemy?

Listen to what the *Encyclopedia Britannica* says about the name Jehovah, "The pronunciation 'Jehovah' is an error resulting among Christians from combining the consonants Yhwh (Jhvh) with the vowels of *adhonay*, "Lord", which the Jews in reading the Scriptures substituted for the sacred name, commonly called the tetragrammaton as containing four consonants," (14th Edition, Vol. 12, p. 994).

Here is the definition of error, "1. the state of believing what is untrue, incorrect, or wrong 2. a wrong belief; incorrect opinion 3. something incorrectly done through ignorance or carelessness; mistake 4. a departure from the accepted moral code; **transgression**, wrongdoing, **sin**." (*Webster's New World Dictionary*)

If you are calling upon the names Jehovah and

Jesus, then you are in error! You are not in the truth! You are committing transgression, wrongdoing, sin! You have fallen victim to the dragon serpent Satan and his wives, his lies. While Yahweh has put hooks (J's) in his jaws, he has, in turn, put hooks in yours! Remember the names of blasphemy?

The Apostle Peter cried out, "Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Yahshua the Messiah for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit," Acts 2:38. Yes! Repent from your errors (sins and transgressions). Turn to the TRUE names of salvation now before it is too late!!! JH

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Y. E. A.

The Menorah Shines on the Torah



STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE LETTER

"J"

Did you know that the English letter "J" did not exist in the English alphabet until only recent times? The significance of this letter is amazing, to say the least. But its non-existence proves that the Savior's name could not have been Jesus.

According to the dictionaries and encyclopedias of any distinction, the letter "J" didn't exist until comparatively recent times. Here is what some scholarly works say about the letter "J": 1. the tenth letter of the English alphabet: formerly a variant of I, i, in the 17th century it became established as a consonant only, as in *Julius*, originally spelled *Iulius*." (*Webster's New World Dictionary*)

"Tenth letter in the English alphabet, the seventh consonant, sounding like *g* in *genius*. [Not originally English.]" (*The Consolidated Webster Comprehensive Encyclopedic Dictionary*)

"J" is the tenth letter in the English alphabet. Like the letter *i*, it was derived from the Phoenician *yod*, which it resembles more closely than does *i*, because *yod* was a consonant. In early English no distinction was made between *i* and *j*, and even after two forms existed for the two letters, there seemed to be no distinction in their usage; but **little by little the j came to be used exclusively as a consonant**. The sound value of *j* is not what it was with the Romans, theirs being rather the sound of the English *y*, which is retained in the word *hallelujah*. Other languages which were derived from the Latin have also changed the sound of this letter, the French and Portuguese giving it a sound which resembles that of English *zh*, and the Spanish making of it an aspirant, like English *h*. Spanish names of places, as San Jos'e, San Juan, have made people familiar with this use of the letter *j*." (*The World Book Encyclopedia*)

"J This letter was not differentiated from 'I' until comparatively modern times. It was the custom in mediaeval mss. to lengthen the letter 'I' when it was in a prominent position, notably when it was initial. As initial 'I' usually had consonantal force, the lengthened form came definitely to be regarded as representing the consonant and the shortened form the vowel in whatever position they occurred. The process of differentiation began about the 14th century but was not complete till the 17th. For certain